

MARCH

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 1363

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.
Published every Thursday morning by
J. P. GRANT.
Two Dollars within the Year, or the
same at the end of the Year.
Advertisements of 10 lines or less for
the first week, 50 cents per square for
each additional week. Over one square
counted as two. Advertisements not marked
with the number of lines will be charged
at the rate of 10 lines for one square.
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JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
The next session of this
Institution, under the charge
of Miss MARGARET A.
will commence on the 20th
of March, 1861. The
Rates of Tuition.
FUNDAMENTAL, embracing Primary
in various branches, \$8.00
SECOND CLASS, 12.00
THIRD CLASS, 16.00
FOURTH CLASS, 20.00
Fifth Class, 24.00
Extra, 28.00
The Academy will be
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to attend. The
Faculty consists of
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LUMBER.
Will be furnished at the Steam
Mills on short notice, at \$1.00
per 1000 feet for all unseasoned lumber, except
pallings, and pieces over 20 feet long & 15
inches wide, or selected logs, which will be
sold at \$1.25 per hundred feet. All lots due
as soon as sawed.
Produce of all kinds taken in exchange
or lumber at fair prices.
Jan. 8th, 1861. S. P. HUNSON.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
J. A. DEARMON, is prepared
at all times to furnish the public with
VEHICLES AND HORSES, at the following
rates.
Horse per day, \$1.25
Buggy, 1.00
Horse and buggy per day, 2.25
Horse and buggy half day, 1.00
Damage to Horses or Vehicles must be
settled for by person hiring them.
Transient persons can have their horses well
taken care of at this Stable.
J. A. DEARMON, who hires Horses and Buggy
must not forget to pay up, occasionally
as soon as high and a cart, etc. If the
25 cent will be paid.
Feb. 22, 1860.—54.

Special Notice.
HAVING determined to remove into
the country, it becomes necessary for me to
close up my business in Jacksonville. All
persons indebted to me, or who are
debted to me, are hereby notified to come forward
and make payment. The notes and accounts
of such as fail to do so will be placed in the
hands of an officer for collection in the first
part of January, 1861.
R. H. WYNNE.

J. H. STONE,
Wholesale & Retail Grocers,
Water Street,
SELMA, ALA.
JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
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SELLING OUT
At Cost
FOR CASH.
THE undersigned having determined to
change his place of business, now in
this public Stock
GOODS
At Cost For Cash.
My Stock is new and full assorted, com-
prising Dry Goods, Clothing,
Boots & Shoes, Hats, and a great
many articles too tedious to mention.
All persons wishing to purchase at great
bargains, would do well to avail themselves
of the opportunity immediately.
N. B. Those indebted for past purchases
will center a favor by calling in soon and
settling.
Remember, all accounts must be settled
within the first part of December—there-
fore call in time.
Ladys, Sept. 27, 1860.—14.

Dr. JOHN M. TURNER,
A REFORM PHYSICIAN.
OFFERS his professional services to the
citizens of Jacksonville, Ala. and vicinity,
and hopes to merit and share a liberal
patronage. His profession is that of a
physician. He proposes to treat all forms of
disease, both chronic and acute. At which
the use of opium or deleterious agents,
Dec. 22, 1859.—14.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SUPERIOR LOT OF
Bacon, Salt, Coffee.
For Sale by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Oct. 11, 1860.

DR. C. J. CLARK,
Surgeon & Practitioner Physician,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Dr. Clark will keep constantly on
hand a supply of Pure Medicine,
and will supply the public with the same
at a low price.
He will also take charge of Negroes suffer-
ing from Chronic Diseases, or requiring Sur-
gical treatment, and board and treat them on
reasonable terms.
Jan. 18, 1860.—14.

HIDES WANTED.
THE undersigned will take good dry
Hides at 12 1/2 cts per pound, and all de-
bts at 61 cts per pound. For all de-
bts, Leather and Cash will also be
paid for Hides at the same rates.
P. SNOW.
Jacksonville, July 10, 1860.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Forwarding & Commission
Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Foreign & Domestic Liquors,
Cigars, Tobacco, &c.
No. 165, Main Street,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
Dec. 13, 1860.—14.

BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.
THE undersigned respectfully
informs the citizens of Ox-
ford and vicinity, that he has per-
manently located himself at that
place, and is prepared to execute
Blacksmith work in all its vari-
ous branches, such as Farm Work, Mill &
Ironing and Repairing Buggies, Carriages,
Carts, &c. &c.
Particular attention paid to horse shoeing.
The undersigned has a large stock of
Transient persons can have their horses and
other work done upon the shortest notice.
A good stock of iron keels always on hand.
He may be constantly found at the place of
business, ready to execute all work needed,
which will be warranted by him, and executed
on reasonable terms.
Ten per cent deduction for cash custom.
from the usual credit prices.
W. P. PRICKETT
Oxf. Ala., Mar. 8, 1860.—14.

DR. J. R. STAXTON,
Having located permanently in Jack-
sonville, respectfully offers his services
in the practice of
MEDICINE & SURGERY,
to citizens of Jacksonville & surround-
ing country.
Can be found either at the Drug
Store or Weir's Hotel
August 30, 1860.

THE SOUTHERN DANGER.
The undersigned takes this method
to inform his friends and the
public generally, that his MILLS,
in Tallapoosa county, five miles west of
Jacksonville, are now in excellent run-
ning order, and that he has two pairs of French
Barns now in operation; and that he is
prepared to make as good Flour and
Meal as can be made in the country.
The further informs his friends and
neighbors, that he has a connection with
the Stephens Mills, advertised over the
signature of Abraham Adolph.
J. A. ADHOLD.
March 24, 1860.—14

NEW STORE
FOR CASH.
THE undersigned has a general stock of
JEROME, N.Y.
To which they invite the attention of
the citizens of Oxford and vicinity. We sell
for short profits, and prompt delivery. We
will find it in their interest to trade
with us. All we ask is, to compare our
Goods and prices with any in the country,
and if you are not satisfied, we will
not ask you to trade with us.
We have a large stock of goods on hand
for cash only. Oxford, Nov. 15, 1860.
T. J. MORGAN.
T. J. MORGAN.

NEW CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned respectfully
informs the public
that they have opened a
New Cabinet Shop in Jacksonville on the
east side of Main Street, near the corner
of the new street, where they will
make to order, and keep constantly on hand
every description of
FURNITURE,
AND
which they will sell at lower prices than
ever been offered in this place. When they
order, they will find their work cheap, they
mean exactly what they say, and only ask
of persons who wish to purchase Furniture,
to call upon them, and be convinced of the
fact. They will call attention particularly
to the fact that they will execute custom
work of every size and quality, unusually
low.
C. R. LESTER
May 17, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE LOT OF NEW ORLEANS
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,
And other Groceries, for sale low by
J. A. STEVENSON.
Dec. 22, 1860.

THE DRUG STORE,
White Lead, Oil,
And White Zinc, for Painting,
which is offered on better terms than
ever sold in Jacksonville.
Oct. 11, '60.

THE BRICK CORNER
IS THE PLACE FOR YOU TO GO
IF YOU WANT
CHEAP GOODS.
Bacon & Frank do not propose
to sell Goods AT COST, but they
will sell
Cheaper as the Cheapest.
They always on hand a full
assortment, and have just received a nice
lot of CALICOES at 10, 10 1/2 and 11 cents.
Also a superior lot of Cheviot
Tobacco.
Bacon & Frank want it distinctly
understood, that they are settled here and
are determined to stay. Dec. 22, '60.

POETRY.
To One Beloved.
By MOLLIE E. MOORE.
When rays of morning
The shadow has dispelled
And turned them to sunlight,
When radiance warms
When dewdrops are glistening
Like silver and pearl,
And bright above in the east
The flowers unfold their
When birds of the woodland
Are singing in glee,
Then, loveliest, in silence
I'm thinking of thee.
When the voice of the zephyr
Lips soft o'er the sea,
And kisses the wind flowers
Unfolded and free;
When sweetest have sounded
The west in its gleams,
And winds are lingering
The evening's last beams,
When moonlight in beauty
The flowers are all
Falls gently at midnight,
I'm thinking of thee.
The voice with its music
A charming melody
Thy eyes in their brightness
I cannot forget;
Thine image is near me,
In joy or in gloom,
My heart is all thine;
As in its first bloom:
The fondle I hear it,
So joyous and free,
Ah! loveliest, forever
I'm thinking of thee.
In sorrow, in gladness,
In light or in pain,
Forever, bright starlight,
Here dost thou reign;
And ever thy life's journey,
In weal or in woe,
My heart is still with thee,
Thy wanders to know;
Now and still ever
My thoughts are with thee;
You love me, forever
I'm thinking of thee.

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A Word to the Working Class.
BY GEORGE W. BUNGEY.
A gentleman is a man who is gentle.
Titles—graceful accomplishments—his
superior culture—princely wealth—great
talents—genius—do not constitute a
man with all the attributes needed to
make him a gentleman. He may be
awkward—angular, homely or poor—
and yet belong to the unnumbered aris-
tocracy. His face may be bronzed at
the forge or bleached in the mill—his
hand huge and hard—his patched vest,
like Joseph's coat of many colors—and
he may still be a true gentleman. The
dandy is a dry goods sign, and not a
gentleman, for he depends upon his
dress and not upon his honor and vir-
tue, for his passport to the best circles
of society. The man who has no money
is poor—the man who has nothing but
money is a miser. The man who is not
a gentleman. Some of the most dis-
tinguished men in the world of letters
—in the world of art—have been un-
amiable—gross—vulgar—un gen-
tlemen.
"You are a plebeian," said a patrician
to Cicero. "I am a plebeian," said the
eloquent Roman; the nobility of my
family begins with me; that of yours
will end with you. I hold no man
deserving to be crowned with honor
whose life is a failure; and he who lives
only to eat and drink and accumulate
money is a failure. The world is no
better for his living in it. He never
wiped a tear from a sad face—never
kindled a fire upon a frozen hearth. I
repeat with emphasis, he is a failure.
There is no flesh in his heart; he wor-
ships no God but gold. Even here at
the North there are persons who deem
it disgraceful and ungentlemanly to
labor; hence vast numbers of young
men shrink the yoke of toil, and rush
headlong into professions and positions
for which they are totally disqualified.
There is true dignity in labor, and no
true dignity without it. He who looks
down scornfully on labor is like Her-
cules, who had a mouth and no hands,
and yet made faces at those who fed
him—marking the fingers that brought
bread to his lips.
He who writes a book, or builds a
house, or tills a farm, or follows any
useful employment, lives to some pur-
pose, and contributes something to the
fund of human happiness. Look at
that farmer; he has a share in the bank,
but his bank is a bank of loan, his
share is a plowshare—and the more his
share breaks his bank, the greater will
be his dividends. He need not send
his notes to New York to be redeemed,
for Nature has endorsed them with her
signature of flowers.
Toil weeds the axe where woodlands bow,
The seeds sow time in radiant bloom,
Rich harvests wake behind the plow,
And where the golden harvest ripens,
Where corn and clover and green spires,
Adorn the vale and crown the hill,
Swath after swath its beacons fire,
And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.
The engine with its heart of steam,
And joints of brass and bits of steel,
From labor's plastic fingers came,
With sighing valve and singing wheel,
The kindly ax, the forest's pride,
Whose stem is seamed with thunder scars,
Is launched by labor on its flight,
Beneath the flag of stars and stripes.
Garibaldi, the greatest hero of the
age, is a working man. Henry Clay
was the mill boy of the slaves; Daniel
Webster knit his iron frame in
strength by working on his father's
farm when young. The men who have
brought power enough in their veins to
work the brain-mill upon their shoulders,
are men who labor.
[Independent.]

JEFFERSON DAVIS.
Jefferson Davis, who has just been
elected President of the Southern Con-
federacy, was born June 8, 1828, in
what is now Todd county, Kentucky.
While yet an infant, his father, Sam-
uel Davis, a revolutionary soldier in
Georgia, removed to Mississippi, and
settled in Wilkinson county. Jeff-
erson Davis was sent at the usual age to
Transylvania College, Ky. from which
he was transferred in 1824 to the Mil-
itary Academy at West Point in 1828,
whence he left with the brevet appoint-
ment of 1st Lieutenant. He was in the
army about seven years, and distinguished
himself in active service on the West-
ern frontiers in the Blackhawk and
Mexican wars. With the rank of 1st
Lieutenant of Dragoons, he resigned
out of the army in 1835. He then re-
turned to Mississippi, and became a
cotton planter in Warren county, where
he lived in retirement until about 1844,
when he first took an active part in
politics as a Democrat.
His first appearance as a public speaker
was at a "barbecue" in a heated argu-
ment in answer to the celebrated S. S. Pre-
ntiss. On that occasion he sustained
himself with such gallantry against a man
who was regarded as a sort of Napoleon
of stump oratory on the Whig side of
politics, that he at once attracted gen-
eral attention, and was soon earnestly
desidered by the Democratic masses
as a champion of Democracy. From
that time he has been a leader of the
party in Mississippi. He was elected
without a rival and without reproach—a
leader of whom none knew what
the thing was of which he was afraid,
unless otherwise—a leader who shrunk
from no fair and open contest, and who
never came from battle with a lowered
crest or a sullied escutcheon.
In 1844 Jefferson Davis was chosen
one of the Presidential Electors of
Mississippi, in which capacity he voted
for Polk and Dallas. In the succeed-
ing year he was nominated by the Dem-
ocratic party of his State as a candidate
for Congress; was elected, and took his
seat in that body in December. His
first opponent for Congress was, we
think, Mark Valentine, then of Warren
county, Miss., now of Carroll parish,
La., who, though of the same party,

thought Jefferson Davis not sound or
pronounced enough on the Republican
question, and came as an independent
candidate to oppose him. They came
together in discussion at
Vicksburg, where Davis succeeded in
convincing his impulsive opponent, ei-
ther that there was no material differ-
ence between them on the Republican
hobby, or that, if there were such a
difference, it did not make a material
issue in the canvass for Congress. Mr.
Valentine then withdrew, and left the
field to Davis and the Whig candidate,
Mr. Tompkins, a lawyer of Vicksburg,
a very popular man and a forcible and
persuasive orator, who subsequently
went to Congress.
It was at first feared that the contest
between Davis and Tompkins on the
stump would be an unequal match;
but was Tompkins' reputation for skill
in debate, for richness of humor, and
keenness of ridicule. But all fear on
this score was quickly dissipated. Davis
showed that if his antagonist
was a fighter, he was more than a Sal-
adine. His election was the result.
While in Congress he was foremost
among the members who assisted to
organize the war against Mexico, and
in July, 1846, when the 1st Regiment
of Mississippi Volunteers was enrolled
for service in Mexico, he was elected
its Colonel, when he left his seat in the
House, and, joining his regiment, led
it to reinforce the army of Gen. Taylor
on the Rio Grande. His services in
the army throughout the war, particu-
larly from his conspicuous participa-
tion in the capture of Monterrey to his
brilliant exploit at Buena Vista. His
conduct on this last field has been like
the theme of admiration to military
equally skillful and intrepid, his regu-
larly attacked by an immensely super-
ior force, which they repelled unsup-
ported; and he himself, though wound-
ed, remaining in the saddle until the
enemy was beaten, he was acknowl-
edged to have decided the fate of the day,
and was warmly mentioned by Gen.
Taylor for his remarkable display of
coolness and gallantry. It was just
at that time that Gen. Taylor, whose
daughter Col. Davis had married under
circumstances displeasing to her father,
consented to be reconciled to his long
repudiated son-in-law.
On the return of his regiment in
July, 1847, Col. Davis was tendered
the appointment of Brigadier-General
of volunteers, which he declined, on
the ground that the States and not the
Federal Government had the right to
appoint the officers of the militia. He
was appointed by the Governor of Mis-
sissippi, in the same year, to fill a va-
cancy in the U. S. Senate, and was af-
terwards unanimously elected by the
Mississippi Legislature for the remain-
der of the term, which expired March
4, 1851.
In September, 1851, Col. Davis re-
signed his office as Brigadier-General,
and was elected Governor by the seces-
sion of the Democratic party, in op-
position to Henry S. Foote, the Union
candidate, and was beaten by a ma-
jority of only 999 votes, although the
Union party went into the field with
a majority of 7,500 votes, as indicated
by the Convention election a short time
before.
Col. Davis was in retirement, then,
and in 1852, when he rendered effective
service on the stump for Gen. Pierce
as Democratic candidate for President.
Appointed to the War Department by
President Pierce, he continued in that
position until the inauguration of Mr.
Buchanan in 1857. And it may be
safely said, no doubt, that no head of
that Department ever administered it
with more ability, discrimination and
energy. No previous administration
had been so far-reaching in its effects.
He was a man of high intelligence, in-
tegrity and wholeheartedness. He was
in the army regulations, he introduced
light infantry, or the rifle sys-
tem of tactics; he caused the manufac-
ture of rifled muskets and pistols, and
the use of the Minie ball; he induced
the addition of four regiments to the
army, and organized a cavalry service
peculiarly adapted to the wants of
the country; he augmented the seacoast
and frontier defenses of the country;
and had the western part of the conti-
nent explored for military purposes.
Col. Davis was elected to the Senate
by the Mississippi Legislature in 1856,
before his retirement from the War
Department. He again entered the
Senate, therefore, in 1857, for the term
ending the 4th of March, 1863. His
State having seceded from the Union
in the early part of last month, Col.
Davis, on being apprised of the fact,
withdrew from that body, and announc-
ing his withdrawal in a brief address
of character, of sentiment, and decision of
integrity. It is almost needless to refer
to the political opinions and tendencies
of the first President of the Southern
Confederacy. Let it suffice that, judging
him by his whole public career, no
man, unless Calhoun or Quitman were
living, could well dispute with him the
highest place in Southern confidence;
and that certainly none, dead or living
among Southern statesmen, could be
named who, on the score of administra-
tive ability, are equally adapted with
him to fill the high and responsible po-
sition to which he has been called, in
an emergency which imperiously de-
mands that the right man shall be in the
right place.

Member of the Southern Con-
gress.
A Montgomery correspondent of the
Tuskegee Republican, thus sketches
some of the members of the South-
ern Congress:
The delegates generally are a grave
and reverend looking body of men,
and no doubt contain much of the wis-
dom of the six seceding States.
Stephens, of Georgia, a little, sallow,
dried up looking fellow, is most in-
quired.
Jefferson Davis, a tall, thin, and
looking man, with gold spectacles, and a
patch on his nose. How much fire he

can eat I do not know, but if Watt,
of the Exchange, has much out of him
at \$2.50 per hour, I am greatly de-
vised. The way he lays in baited tur-
key and oyster-stuffing is a caution to
tavern-keepers.
Ben Hill is also a man of mark. As
you know, he has a fine open counten-
ance that will speak for itself.
Howell Cobb is a fat, puffy, round-
faced, jolly looking fellow, who, although
he has been Secretary of Treasury,
looks much more like spending money
for the comfort of the inner man, than
finding out where it is to come from.
T. R. R. Cobb has a youthful look,
with a clear face and long hair. He
is said to be a man of brains.
R. H. Smith, of this State, is a lead-
ing lawyer in Mobile. He is short,
stumpy, dark and bald headed. He was
a Bell man during the last Presidential
election, and the only one of that sort
that received an appointment, at the
hands of the Governor, to any of the
Southern States.

Sketch of the Life of Alexan-
der Stephens.
Mr. Stephens is about fifty years of
age, and entered Congress in 1843,
with a delegation consisting of four
Democrats and four Whigs, numbering
among them some of the ablest young
men in the State; and it is no disparage-
ment to others to say that he was
primus inter pares.
The first great measure of the 28th
Congress in which he distinguished
himself, was the annexation of Texas,
when, for the first time, he detached
himself from the old Whig party, and
with eight others, voted with the Dem-
ocrats. That Congress was perhaps
one of the ablest ever assembled at
Washington, and the debates upon this
great measure have rarely been equalled
and never surpassed. Among the speak-
ers were the old man eloquent, J. Q.
Adams, Stephen A. Douglas, W. L.
Yancey, T. L. Giddings, Aaron V.
Brown, R. M. T. Hunter, Robert Dale
Owen, R. C. Winthrop, Howell Cobb,
J. P. Kennedy, R. B. Rhett, and
many other gentlemen scarcely less
distinguished, the most of whom now
hold high positions in the councils of
the nation, or their respective States.
The part of Mr. Stephens took con-
tributed to the passage of the annexa-
tion resolution for annexation. While some
Whigs followed the lead of Stephens,
some of the Northern men under the
lead of John P. Hale, of N. Hampshire,
left the Democratic party and voted
against the measure. Mr. Stephens
continued uninterruptedly a member of
Congress until about two years ago
when he voluntarily declined a re-
election, partly from feeble health,
which alone prevented him from receiving
the unanimous nomination for Vice-
President at Baltimore, on the ticket
with Mr. Douglas.
During the service of Mr. Stephens
before a greater number of important
matters came before Congress than ac-
crued to any other Congress. He agi-
tated the councils of the nation
before the Mexican war with all its
exciting incidents and consequences.
He was the first to announce the annexa-
tion of California, New Mexico, Utah—
the compromise resolutions—the substitu-
tion of ad valorem for specific duties—
and the Oregon boundary.
On each and all these questions, Mr.
Stephens took a leading part in debate;
and it is no little honor to have been
recognized as one of the leaders in the
debate participated in by the distin-
guished men of that time.
Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton,
and Crittenden, were in the Senate,
during the greater part of that period,
and to be able to glean anything of
value which escaped these men, was of
itself, a proud the highest achievement.
It is often the case, says Lord Brough-
gham, that in great events, those occu-
pying the foremost position, receive all
the credit, while much—perhaps, the
principle part—is really due to some one
fighting in an inferior rank; and Ven-
able of North Carolina, used to say, he
did not like to see the rays of glory
concentrated on those who wear the
regiments, while nothing but hard blows
fell upon those who bore the knapsacks
to Milton Brown of Tennessee, and
Alexander Stephens of Georgia, is due
most of the credit for the passage of the
Texas resolution; and to judge Dargan
of Alabama, is also due a great deal of
the merit of destroying the war policy
of 51,400, or fight upon the Oregon
question.
It is not our intention at present to
write a biography of Stephens, but
simply to sketch the outlines of his
life, and to show upon what
fields he has been distinguished.
His personal appearance Mr. Stephens
would arrest the attention of any

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page, heavily degraded and noisy. The strip contains fragments of text and a large, dark, irregular shape that appears to be a scan artifact or a large mark on the original document. The text is mostly illegible due to the noise and the shape.

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SHERIFF SALE.
By virtue of 2 executions, issued from
the great court of Calhoun county
and to me directed, one of W. J.
Walker & Co. vs. John B. Palmer, and
one in favor of Joshua L. Walker, Ex-
ecutor, use of officers of Probate Court,
we will sell to the highest bidder
for cash, here to wit: the house door in the
town of Jacksonville, and on Monday
in March next, 1861, the following described
land to-wit: the north east fourth of
section 6, township 14, range 7, 160 acres
also the east half of the south west fourth
of section 5, township 14, range 7, 80 ac-
res; lievel on as the property of said
Palmer to satisfy said executions.

F. LOVE, Sher.
Feb. 7.-53. J. R. ALEXANDER, p. s.

WHOLE NO 1360

900,000. In our great-
east, and simpler es-
Southern Government
at down to half of that
losing \$30,000,000, and
and save to our people
at \$100,000,000, which
gaining for the benefit of
Thus: ...
from the North, or
every year, at least as
as to both, and pay du-
due buys from Europe in
from the North; in the
which it is enabled to
quence of the tariff keep
quisition of foreign arti-
Southern purchases do

tariff of 30 per cent.
\$20,000,000—a loss of
Under the South
would be \$20,000,000,
\$400,000,000? which at
it would give the required
it would be the effect of
\$100,000,000 every year
wealth of the South?—
General Government takes
let it be understood, it
here, but takes to the

—The first war vessel
South Carolina since the
independence, 1776. This
sight by Gov. Pickens at
and altered for service,
twenty-four pounders, and
fitted. She started last
war defence, with her
commander, Lieut. T. T.
and Lieut. Grinnall.
for her work of defence,
Pickens has directed her to
by Davis in compliment
the first President of our
States.—*Charleston Mer-*

cession; of all people they
content with slavery as
all have no more—no less.
an insupportable evil, why
willing to part with the
? 10

national answer is, that
ing all their clamor against
are unwilling to give up
interest with them, is
humanity. They want
to the South simply for
make out of her, if this
be, will not let her take
own destiny, in her own
G. N. S.

's reason for retaining
United States Senate is,
it yet been recalled by
as he considers the Sen-
respectable public meeting,"
Washington without anything
to do, he has concluded
and take part in this pro-
ing as they think proper
ue.

Salomon Woodruff, a law-
son, N. J., in a speech he
said "he only wished to

Order that he might rain
down on South Carolina.

Absolutely. You'll proba-
bly control that delight-
ful, but you'll get "fire and
flood" one of these days.
—*Sac. News.*

Comery Blair.
That Montgomery Blair,
Union General, was one
of those sympathizers, and
Chilton \$1,000 to defend
of and midnight assassin.
the head of the Post Of-
fice because he was a fit
abolition documents.

BERNARDSON.—The New York
buses the Major roundly.
rapidly accumulating at
apartment going to show
Bernardson has been playing
for three months, and one
week his military superi-
ors gave the steady tenor

crements or supplies — troops nor provisions, me alone." Suddenly — at Mr. Lincoln takes the instrument — the tune changes — Anderson cries, "Send Istarro — send me more." "It will be impossible to do so," says the doctor. "Why this sudden change on very good ground?" "I only admit at least discrepancy between Anderson and his later despatch.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

March 28, 1861.

We are authorized to announce T. P. WINN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOWNS, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce A. B. REID, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. KIRKLAND, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce JESSE H. BRYAN, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce HARTLEY OWEN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor for Calhoun County.

We are authorized to announce H. GRAHAM, as a candidate for Tax Collector, for Calhoun County, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN L. SPEER, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Calhoun County, Ala.

Reduction of Counties.—The measure before our State Convention, so altering the Constitution as to allow of Counties, six hundred square miles, in place of nine, failed by five votes. This will be a serious disappointment to some for the present, but no doubt will finally prevail.

There are two important reasons why this measure ought to prevail, besides many others which might be enumerated. One is the greater convenience to the people; and the other, that by having more County Towns, population will be more dense, & a greater amount and value of Town Lots.

Notwithstanding the measure was well guarded against changing present County sites, it was mainly defeated through fear that it would speedily engender a great deal of local strife and excitement, at a time when there should be no division among our people, and when their energies ought to be united in more important objects. In the future all can be satisfactorily arranged.

We are glad to be enabled to state that our entire delegation voted in favor of reducing the size of Counties.

Some of the Editors of Union papers in Tennessee, who have been making themselves eloquent over the "stars and stripes," by repeating old fourth of July Orations, and school-boy speeches, for some months past, we notice have now taken another step in advance, in abuse and slander of their Southern brethren in the seceding States. They are endeavoring to fix upon the party which has advanced and successfully carried out the doctrine of Southern rights, equality and independence, the name of Red Republicans, after that infamous bloody party in France, and in contradistinction to Black Republicans of the North. Never was there an appellation more manifestly inappropriate and unjust. We venture to say, that the history of the human race, since the creation of Adam, furnishes no instance of a people more opposed to war and bloodshed, and more in favor of peace, than those of the seceding States. Their statesmen, orators and papers have plead for peace and peace only, in every honorable way, and by every honorable means. The States and Confederate States have again and again sent Commissioners to Washington with the same object. Not because they fear war, or its hardships and sufferings, or sacrifices of life and property incident to war; but because they feel that the civilization of the age, and all the material interests of humanity, are opposed to it, and especially to such a war.

But look on the other side. Those who have applied this name, to say the least, are laboring side by side with the party who deny the right of secession, and who threaten, by the bullet, the bayonet and the sword, to coerce an unwilling people into disgraceful vassalage, and what would be to them, a dishonorable Union. To whom is the name Red Republican more appropriate than to the coercion party of the North and their submission sympathizers in the border States. This appellation, as applied by them, is about as consistent and appropriate as it is for Andy Johnson to call Jefferson Davis and old Joe Lane, traitors and rebels.

Nut for the Abolitionists.—Capt. Draper's company of over sixty stalwart men who left this county last Saturday, were nearly one half married men—not more than ten or a dozen have any interest in negro property, and the three Lieutenants and orderly Sergeant are all grand fathers.

These men are going to fight for their families and homes and the honor of their country, and to vindicate their superiority in all that's noble and manly over negroes and Abolitionists.

Each one of them can take off a gray squirrel's head every pop in the tops of our forest trees with the rifle, and woe to the Abolitionist that shows his head in reach of their guns. Let the authorities arm them with rifles if they want sharpshooters for rifles have been their companions from boyhood.

We invite especial attention to the new advertisement of Messrs. A. Oberdorff & Co. Their patrons need not doubt the fact that they are receiving large quantities of new Goods; and it only remains for them to test the truth of their promises to sell cheap.

With regard to the fact of their receiving large quantities of New Goods we had both ocular and auricular proof the other day. In passing from Greensport, we passed wagon after wagon loaded for them, and on enquiring found that five other wagon loads had gone on. They seem to possess an energy and perseverance that bids defiance to difficulties and hard times.

In mentioning our gratification, last week that Jacksonville and Calhoun County were so well represented in the civil and military service of the Southern Confederacy, we made an important omission. We refer to the fact that R. H. WYNNE, Esq. of this place, was elected Post Receiver, first of the State Convention, and afterwards of the Congress of the Confederate States; and we are truly proud to learn that he has been so faithful, well qualified and popular an officer in both bodies. He has peculiar aptitudes and qualifications for the station, and we have little doubt will be able to hold it, as long as he may be willing to render service to his country in that capacity.

Attention is directed to the Notice of Messrs. Elliott and Russell, Produce Dealers, near the Railroad Depot, Rome, Ga. Their establishment will be a great convenience to many of our citizens who wagon to Rome, and who are in want of those essential articles, Bacon, Lard, Corn and Flour.

Reception of Volunteers.—A meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville was convened at the Court House on Tuesday the 26th inst. for the purpose of meeting and welcoming the volunteer Company on their way to Selma. Hon. J. B. MARTIN was elected Chairman and J. F. GRANT, appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by B. A. BROOKS, Esq. and after some remarks by Doct. J. C. Francis, Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, W. B. MARTIN, and J. H. WRIGHT, Esq. were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, we have just heard that a volunteer Company from the county of Cherokee, on their way to the anticipated seat of war, will be in our village this evening, let it be

Resolved, That we will make them the guests of the Town for the night, and that a committee be appointed by the citizens, composed of three persons to make arrangements for their entertainment, who shall report to this meeting.

That a committee of five be appointed to raise the necessary funds to defray the expenses.

That a committee of three be appointed to determine upon the mode and manner of their reception, who shall report to this meeting.

That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to see that the members of said company are comfortably provided for, for the night.

On motion of Col. J. D. HOKE, a committee of reception was appointed by the Chair, consisting of B. A. BROOKS, Esq. Dr. J. C. Francis and J. B. FORNEY. Other committees provided for in the resolutions were also appointed.

On motion of Col. Hoke, Judge Martin was appointed by the meeting to deliver a reception address.

A committee was appointed to wait on Judge King and request him to adjourn Court until to-morrow morning.

A committee was also appointed to invite Judge King, the officers of the Court and ladies to attend and witness the reception ceremonies.

R. H. WYNNE, Esq. was appointed to meet the Cherokee Company and notify the Jacksonville company of their approach.

J. H. WRIGHT, Esq. R. H. WYNNE, Esq. and Wm. Finley, were the committee appointed to raise the necessary funds to defray expenses.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. B. MARTIN, Ch'n. J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

About 2 o'clock, at the request of the Committee of reception, Capt. J. D. HOKES Company of Home Guards, paraded on the square, and marched out, about three-quarters of a mile on the Home road, where they met Capt. Clark's company of Cherokee Guards, which was welcomed by Capt. Hoke, followed by the firing of a salute, and escorted into Town.

The two companies were formed in front of Reid's Hotel, where according to arrangement an appropriate and eloquent address and welcome was delivered by Judge Martin; who was replied to by Capt. Clark in a thrilling eloquent and patriotic address. The repeated and enthusiastic cheering of the speakers by the large concourse, male and female, attested how heartily the patriotic sentiments and feelings of the military companies were responded to by our citizens; and also to the fact stated by Judge Martin, that if need be, instead of three Companies already furnished by Calhoun and Cherokee, ten times that number would be ready to march at a moment's warning.

The committee, appointed for that purpose, performed their duty, by having them comfortably provided for, for the evening and night.

We understand that it is the intention of Capt. Clark's company to reach

Oxford by Wednesday night; where we learn preparations will be made for their welcome and hospitable entertainment, by that patriotic, generous and noble hearted people.

It is due alike to Captain Clark, and to the county of Calhoun, to state, in this connection, that that gallant officer said, in his thrilling response to Judge Martin—in all the burning pathos of eloquent earnestness—that it was the martial spirit of our glorious Banner county, whose notes of war reverberating along the valleys and mountain tops of Cherokee, that woke the echoes of her abiding patriotism, and roused her lion spirit to brave the terrors of the pending conflict.

Capt. Clark's speech was so infinitely chaste and brilliant in fervid eloquence, that we will endeavor, next week to recall some portion of its soul, and its diction of words; meantime, we regret the haste necessarily incident to this writing.

New Store.—Attention is invited to the advertisement of the new Store recently opened by Mr. A. Meyers, in this place. If you wish good bargains, call and examine his stock and prices, and give him an opportunity to make you interested to become a permanent patron.

The Medical Board of Jacksonville will meet on Monday next. Those having business would do well to remember the time.

Our Circuit Court is in session. In consequence of Judge Martin having been Attorney in many cases, by appointment, P. King, of Perry is presiding Judge. J. H. Caldwell, Solicitor.

Just far business has progressed favorably. An unusual number of writs we have been returned to this Court, but we suppose under the operation of the stay law, will not be tried until the Fall Term.

For the Republican.

Self-murder.—“Thou shalt not kill.” Thou shalt do no hurt to thyself. A man may be guilty of self-murder in a diversity of ways. When he thrusts himself into danger which he might prevent; or he may be in some sense guilty of his own death by neglecting the use of means. If sick, and use no physic; if he is wounded, and rejects the remedy; he evidently hastens his own death. God commanded Hezekiah to lay a “heap of flints upon the bolt,” and if he had refused to use the flint, he would have been the cause of his own death.

By immediate grief, Paul says, “the sorrow of the world worketh death.” It is said that Queen Mary grieved so excessively for the loss of Calais, that it broke her heart. By intemperance, excess in diet, many die their graves with their teeth; too much oil chokes the lamp, and the lamp kills more than the cannon.

It is the most unnatural and barbarous kind of murder for a man to butcher himself, and imbrue his hands in his own blood. There is nothing so near a man as himself; therefore, this sin of self-murder breaks both the law of God and the bonds of nature. Self-murderers are worse than the brute creation; they will tear and gore each other, but no beast will destroy itself.

Self-murder is usually occasioned from discontent; and this is joined with a sullen melancholy; and this discontent arises from pride. A man that has an exalted opinion of himself, thinks he deserves better than others; and if crosses befall him, he is discontented, & in a sudden passion, will make way with himself. Aithophel had high thoughts of himself; his words were esteemed oracles; and to have his wise counsel rejected, he was not able to bear it. He therefore put his household in order, and hanged himself.

Poverty is a sore temptation, and hence says Solomon, “give me not poverty.” Man by his sin have brought himself to poverty; and when disappointed, they become discontented, and think it better to die quickly than to languish in misery; hereupon, the devil helps them to dispatch themselves. Self-murder is a high breach of the sixth commandment; it is an execrable sin. I can see no ground of hope for such a man; with them, neither, for they die in the very net of sin, and cannot have time to repent.

J. M. H.

Cold-water Guards.—According to previous appointment, there was a public meeting of the citizens of Beat No. 4, at Coldwater Academy on Saturday the 16th inst. at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of making up a company for “Home Protection” at which time and place, a company was organized, and proceeded to elect the following officers:

S. M. HEATON, Captain. R. H. KENNEDY, 1st Lieut. T. A. BARR, 2d Lieut. Wm. M. TAYLOR, 1st Sergt. Joseph BRICKHOUSE, 2d Sergt. J. D. BARR, 2d Lieut. Wm. A. NEIGHBOR, 2d Lieut. J. F. NEIGHBORS, 4th Lieut. H. F. BURNS and Robert Grogan, Drummers.

This company may consist of persons from 14 to 60 years old, though none are compelled to be mustered into service under 18 or over 45 years of age. We, as a company, hold ourselves in readiness to assist in putting down any insurrection that may arise in our section of the country.

We are also to keep on hand a good supply of ammunition, though we do not hold ourselves subject to be stationed at any point whatever.

A resolution was offered by Mr. H. Hughes, and approved of by the com-

pany, that R. H. Kennedy furnish and forward a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the Republican, for publication.

R. H. KENNEDY. March 19, 1861.

The Sulphur Spring Grays.—This fine company, numbering some sixty-four able bodied men, left for Mobile on Saturday, 21st instant, as was announced in our last issue.

By an invitation from our clever Livestock Stable proprietors, Messrs. Farmer and Privett, we—with several of our brother musicians—were furnished a seat in a “Band Wagon” fitted up for the occasion. With four well trained, splendidly caparisoned horses, with Mr. Privett to hold the reins over them, we made no estimate of distance, but spun it away in double-quick time, leaving Jacksonville and dull care far behind us.

We should not omit to mention that we were accompanied in our chariot by a half dozen young ladies, whose bright eyes and genial good humor was the very soul of the joyous day. The frolicsome remark and silvery laughter, were the interludes in “the music by the way,” and thus hither and thither reserve was flung to the winds, and all else that marred the hilarity of the occasion. In every house we passed—whether eat or mansion—the people shouted us a happy welcome, and waving handkerchiefs and miniature banners, in the hands of children, fluttered like our own hearts as we passed them. All went “merry as a marriage bell.”

At the Springs, the banner of “the red, white and blue” was presented by the beautiful and accomplished Miss HATTIE REED, in a chaste and appropriate address, which was responded to by Captain R. W. Draper gallantly and eloquently. Col Wm. B. Martin then spoke to the company in his peculiar and happy manner, which was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by shouts “which made the welkin ring.”

We, of the Band Wagon, accompanied—or rather led—the immense train of people who followed the company to Alexandria, at which place we were cordially welcomed and treated by the citizens to every good thing in their power to bestow. Our company of musicians, with our precious freight of women, were taken care of by Mrs. Lous Green, who, for her good humor, and lady-like bearing, reminded us of the proverbial hospitality of “the Old Virginia Shore.” We will never forget the dear little villa Alexandria, nor the kindness of the people who dwell amid her romantic mountains. “Tis hard to say which surpasses the other, when thus compared, Oxford or Alexandria. This reminds us of our failure to mention, at the proper time, the boundless good cheer offered the Calhoun Guards who sojourned one night in Oxford.

We returned to Jacksonville under our flying banner, and drove through main street with music set to the bright flag of our confederacy. And now, by bowing our pen with a sigh, because these jubilant occasions are so few and far between,” calculated as they are to kill envy, and drive away the vapor of ill spirits settling continually on the heart shrine—especially that of our own.

Presentation Speech.—(Delivered March 23d, 1861.) Miss Hattie Reed, in presenting the beautiful banner of the Confederate States to Capt. Draper, of the Sulphur Spring Grays, said:

Capt. Draper: Allow me, in behalf of the ladies of this community, to present your Company with this Banner, the model of which is now floating over the Capital of our Southern Confederacy.

In so doing, let me beseech you, as true men, as lovers of your country's honor to not let fall the donation which I now present you. In the event you are forced to fight, to obtain the desired end, fight as never men fought before. Recollect it was liberty and not union, for which our fathers bled. Then, if you must fight for your liberty—fight for your rights, for your homes and firesides, your wives, your children, your mothers, your sisters—and your all—never submit to the chafing yoke of a fanatic horde. You have a Jeff Davis for a helmsman, and men for sailors to arrange your rigging, and see that you are all safely anchored in the harbor of a grand, placid and glorious Confederacy. I know that the Union has been sacred, that it has been time-honored; yet however sacred—however honored it may have been, when it has failed to accomplish the end designed, which it now does, let us away with it; let the Eagle of Liberty wing its way to other abodes, and nurture her young among the cliffs more congenial to her wants.

Of all the institutions in this bright orb of ours, nothing is more sacred or more honored, than that of marriage. In this there is a union of hearts, a union of hands, and a union of interests; yet, when the wife is brutalized by the husband, or the husband by the wife, a separation becomes necessary, and the laws of justice in our land, grant a divorce by the parties. This too is done notwithstanding the solemn injunction given at the altar, by the minister of God, to wit: “What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.” Now, the man and the woman have long been asunder; the former has been brutalized by the latter. They have trampled on the obligations taken at the very altar, and we have submitted until submission has ceased to become a virtue. We have asked a

divorce peaceably and mutually, and it has been refused us. We now appeal to a higher tribunal, and trust in the wisdom of a great and good God to lead us onward in our career. We now appeal to you, the soldiers of our country, to buckle on your armor of good faith and put your trust in the God of battles.

Then let the inspiring summons come, With thrill of life and roll of drum; And stern and silent then prepare, For soldier's fate and soldier's fare— Oh, then, my noble spirits—on! Be ye brave men, every one; And when the toils of war are past, Your names shall with your country last.

RESPONSE. Captain Draper said: Ladies.—At the hand of your fair representative, and in behalf of our company, I receive this beautiful banner, which is the appropriate emblem of our nationality, as a sovereign and independent government.

Allow me, as the representative of a company of soldiers, who are the honored recipients of this expression of patriotic fidelity on your part, to return you our thanks, for such a profound acknowledgment of your approbation.

This, we accept as a model of the proud banner which floats with imperial grandeur over the Capital of our young Confederacy, standing out in bold defiance to the gathering storms of Northern fanaticism, by which the old “stars and stripes” were rent asunder. On this we behold the seven stars, arranged in regular order, as if to represent those solar orbs which deprecate the firmament with grandeur and sublimity. But fit as may be the emblem, we behold in the political firmament a grand constellation composed of seven independent States, which declare that “governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,” and to these we apply the emblem. To these it is we owe our first allegiance, and for their defence, we buckle on our swords, shoulder our arms, and if need be, march forth to meet an inveterate enemy. We love “our homes and our firesides,” the old hearthstone around which we used to join in childish sport, or social entertainment; but when our lovely South calls for our aid, and assistance,—and above all—when the fair ones of our community appeal to us for their protection, and the defence of our common country, we rejoice to respond to such an appeal, even at the sacrifice of life itself.

Under this banner, then, we enlist as soldiers, to defend you, believing that in you we shall find more than that degree of patriotism and fidelity which characterized our mothers of '76; and under the canopy of high Heaven, and in the presence of an Omnipotent Jehovah, whose divine aid we invoke, we pledge our sacred honor, our lives and our all, to maintain and defend your rights. ‘Tis true we prefer peace to that of war; but if the conflict must come, in the language of Patrick Henry we say, “let it come.” We expect to be found at our post, under the proud flag of the Southern Confederacy, that it be to face the deadly artillery of the hostile foe.

And though the present crisis is without a parallel in the annals of history, we trust in Him whose ability is adequate to any emergency. Then, with full confidence in our success, and hoping soon to meet you again in the full enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

WHITE PLAINS, Ala., March 24, 1861.

The Committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions relative to the death of our worthy brother, B. F. BAAY, which took place on the 21st instant, make the following report:

Whereas, it has pleased the Grand Architect of the Universe, in his wise Providence, to remove our worthy brother, B. F. BAAY, from the cares and sufferings of this earth, to try the realities of another existence, and as he will meet us no more in time, around the sacred altar, therefore his death as a brother of our fraternity; that the community in which he lived has sustained a great loss, and our beloved institution a most exemplary member.

Resolved, That we sincerely lament the deep affliction sent upon his loved children, and that we tender to them our sympathy and our condolence on their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That, in testimony of our grief, we, the members of Crozier Lodge No. 78, agree to wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Jacksonville Republican, and a copy handed to the bereaved family.

J. H. BURTON, J. M. JOHNSON, V. B. BURTON, Comi.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS. WASHINGTON, March 18.—The “Executive” of both the Senate and the Administration continues, to the great dissatisfaction of the people, and wonder-mongers. The Southern Commissioners received communication from the Administration today, as had been anticipated. It is to be hoped it will come to-morrow.

COMMISSIONER ROMAN. Hon. A. B. ROMAN, Southern Commissioner, arrived today, but was so fatigued that he retired immediately, without holding any conference with his colleagues.

Executive officials state that no order has yet been issued for the evacuation of Fort Sumter. Others, who pretend to be well informed, say that Scott, having been fully empowered to act in the present emergency, has issued the order. The Adjutant-General today held a long conference with the Secretary of Navy. Their deliberations are said to have referred to the

By Telegraph.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

From Washington.

Fort Sumter—Doings in the Senate—Douglas's Opinion of Secession—Disquiet among the Abolitionists—Mr. Wigfall coming to Montgomery, etc., etc.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The *Grid* papers are anxiously discussing the Fort Sumter evacuation problem. Some propose the order for its surrender has been given, and others that it has not. Notwithstanding the confident assurances of “reliable correspondents,” there is no certainty in the matter.

A CABINET MEETING. The Cabinet held a prolonged session today. It is said that Mr. Lincoln used the principal subject of discussion. As a result, a letter of despatch, leaves immediately for the city of Mexico.

ABOLITIONISTS DISQUIET. There are some trouble in the Abolition camp about the vacillating course of the Administration. You may look out for squalls before long.

WHAT THE COMMISSIONERS DID. As soon as Seward's note declining an interview was received by Messrs. Fox and Crawford, they prepared a preliminary demand for recognition.

This frigid note, which immediately sent a request for more time for consideration.

Mr. Forsyth is now fully recovered from his recent indisposition.

Mr. Wigfall. Left the city yesterday for Baltimore, where he now is. He will return in a few days, and then go to Montgomery.

Lively times in the Senate. They had a sharp time in the Senate today—Douglas made a great speech. He argued that the Government had neither the right nor the power to collect the revenue at the South; that this could only be done by accepting all the forts now in the hands of the Confederate States, which would require 250,000 men, at the least estimate. The expenditure, he said, would amount to no less than \$316,000,000 annually, and an army of 300,000 men would be required to protect Washington. (It is understood that this estimate was furnished by Scott.) Douglas closed by declaring plainly that there would be no compromise with the rebels. During his speech, which galled the Abolitionists terribly, Fremont frequently interrupted him, and rather violently caused.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Southern Commissioners anticipate a decisive answer to-morrow. If it should be unfavorable, they will leave Washington immediately. Seward and Cameron are expected to leave to-morrow, in accordance with the invitation from the State, which by request of the Committee on Federal Relations, was ordered to be printed.

The surrender of Fort Sumter. It is believed that the troops will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter on Wednesday next. But it is not yet ascertained that any order has been issued. It is believed that the troops will be withdrawn from Fort Sumter on Wednesday next. But it is not yet ascertained that any order has been issued.

The Southern Demand. The Commission from Montgomery demands, I understand, the surrender of the Forts at Key West and Tortugas.

Commissioner Roman. A despatch has been received from Commissioner Roman in Wilmington, en route for this city. He will arrive to-morrow afternoon.

The Senate. Further discussion of the “crisis” resolution of Senator Douglas has been postponed until to-morrow (Monday). It is asserted therein that the Austrian Government would never recognize Victor Emmanuel as King of Italy; but if France withdrew her troops from Rome, she would immediately replace them and if the Revolutionists make the least movement in Venice and Hungary, that she will cross the Minio.

THE LATEST. On Saturday, the *Grid* advancing, and breakfasts had and unchanged.

Confirmations on Yesterday. Abstract of Journal of the Executive Session, March 16, 1861.

The Congress being in Executive session, communications were received from the President, transmitting the following nominations:

Alex. Gordon Magrath, to be Judge of the District Court of South Carolina.

Henry R. Jackson, to be Judge of the District for the District of Georgia.

Wm. G. Jones, to be Judge of the District for the District of Alabama.

Wm. Lanier Harris, to be Judge of the District Court for the District of Mississippi.

Thomas J. Seawards, to be Judge of the District Court for the District of Louisiana.

John Hemphill, to be Judge for the District of Florida.

James S. Finley, Judge of District of Florida.

McQueen McIntosh, to be Judge Admiralty Court at Key West, in Florida.

James Soley, Collector of Customs, Galveston.

Alex. B. Clitherall, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

Bolling Baker, of Georgia, Auditor of Treasury of the Confederate States.

David Hubbard, of Alabama, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Important from New York.—The Plans for the Subjugation of the South.

New York, March 17.—A vessel is now loading with troops and ammunition for Fort Caswell, North Carolina, and within one week a strong force of regular troops will be sent to such posts in the South as are not yet in the hands of the people. The orders of these troops will be to resist at all hazards any attempt at a seizure of the remaining forts in the South.

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James Soley, Collector of Customs, Galveston.

Alex. B. Clitherall, of Alabama, Register of the Treasury of the Confederate States.

AN IMPORTANT DESIGNATION. Seward, Archibald, Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy, resigned to-day. He is a citizen of Maryland.

IS THE SENATE. The resolutions of Senator Douglas were taken up for discussion. Breckinridge spoke first and Hale against it. Bright presented a joint resolution of the Indian Legislature petitioning Congress to call a Convention of the people of all the States to consider the propriety of amending the Constitution. The Senator then went into Executive Session, during which the following nomination were received: For U. S. Minister to England—Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

For U. S. Minister to France—W. L. Dayton of New Jersey.

For U. S. Minister to Sardinia—Gen. P. Marsh, of Vermont.

For U. S. Minister to Turkey—James Watson Webb of New York.

The nomination of Dayton is the only one of these that has thus far been confirmed.

The Southern Commissioners to Europe. MONTGOMERY, March 18.—The Commissioners for Europe, Messrs. Yancy, A. Dudley, and English, A. Root, of Louisiana, will leave for New Orleans, taking the English steamer at Havana on the 27th for Southampton.

France and the South.—Important Announcement. Private dispatch from a reliable source.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The French Custom House at Havre has officially notified merchants concerned, that all ships cleared by the seceded States will be admitted on the same footing as vessels bearing the flag of the United States. This is probably a preliminary step to the full recognition of the Confederate States by the French Government.

Affair in Florida. TALLAHASSEE, March 18.—The Convention of the people of Florida will assemble in April. Thomas P. Wall has been elected to the Legislature from Clay county to fill a vacancy. Two persons have been arrested for harboring the rebels. They will probably be lynched by the people.

Affairs in Texas. NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Hon. McCulloch arrived today from Texas, en route for Montgomery. He reports that Governor Houston left Austin to avoid further communication with the Convention. If Gov. Houston refuses to take any steps to support the new Constitution he will be deposed.

Petersburg, Va., Gone for Secession. PETERSBURG, March 15.—The Polls were closed this evening at sunset, with the following result: Whole vote 10,441—vote in favor of instructing the Delegates to the Convention to vote in favor of a seceded ordinance 877—against instruction 762. The Union vote in February was 10,320—against 462.

[illegible]